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UNCERTAINTIES.

Pink linen bonnet,

Oh: blithe were all the piping bleas, and the golden belted bees,

and blithe sang she on the doorstep, with her aprox full of peas.

Sound of scythe and mowin Where buttercups grow tall; Sound of red kine lowing And early millimaid's call. Sweet she sang on the doorstep, with the young peas in her lap, And he came whistling up the lane, with the rib-

bons in his cap. You called me a had penny

"You called me a had penny
That wouldn't be sent away—
But here's good-by to you, Jenny,
For many and many a day.

There's tails of cannon and killing—
Nay, never turn so white:
And Eve taken the sing's shilling—
I took it last night."

Oh: merry, merry piped the thrushes up in the chart tree.

the cough the gate went he.
Scent of lany and summer;
Led evening sky;
Noise of fife and drummer;

Men marching by.

The how will be carried presently, and the cherries gathered all.

And the corn stand yellow in the shocks, and the leaves begin to fall.

With no more song of thrush, The lads will cease their laughter And the maids their clatter husb; And word of blood and battle Will mix with the sound of the flail, And lowing of the cattle And chink of the milking pad; And one will read half fearful, A list of names aloud, And a few will stagger, tearful,

And a few will stagger, tearful,
Out of the little erowd.
And she, perhaps half doubting,
Half knowing, why she came,
Will stand among them, pouting,
And hear perhaps, his name—
Will weep, perhaps, a little, as she wanders up
the lane.

the lane,
tad wish one summer morning were all to do

agnin.
— Mary Probyn in Macmillan's Magazine.

GOVERNMENT EXPERT'S REPORT

Concerning Gems and Precious Stones

Found in the United States. The report of George F. Kunz, the expert in genus, which has just been issued by the geological survey, contains much interesting information relating to the liscovery of precious stones in the United States. The list of accidental finds broughout the country is large enough to be inspiring. Mr. Kunz calls them accidental, and then says that at Salida, Colo., over a ton of garnets have been picked up during the year. They find garnets of the same sort in Lewiston, Idaho. Some of the pure, clear quartz, when it comes in big chunks, is quite valuable. They found some very large consess in Virginia corps, in the various contents. masses in Virginia carly in the year. They were reported as transported arystals of quartz, one weighing pounds, another \$40 pounds. When these reached New York, however, they proved not to be crystals, but voins of handbeent quartitie, with crystalline markings of a group rather than of a degle crystal, and the clear spaces, which were only observed on these crystalline sides, would not afford a crystal ball more than one inch in diameter. larger part was almost white with flaws, "Such would do, however, to sell to tourists," says Mr. Kunz, paively,

Some amothests have been found our. ing the past year at Door Island, Me.; also a few amethysts are found at Burrville, R. I. A precious stone of much interest is an opaque white hydrophano discovered in Colorado. The Ender has named it "magic stone," because, as usual with this mineral, it possesses the property of becoming absolutely transerent if water is dropped slowly on it from one to three minutes. It is so perous that it will absorb its own weight of water. It quickly recovers its opac-

roduced in any quantity. T. F. Lamb and G. C. Hatch mined for time at the Mount Apatite locality, near Auburn, Me., and found tourmaline getand minerals to the value of \$500. This locality will be further worked. Quite p targe number of the yellow, green and white beryls found in Litchfield county have been nicely cut and extensively sold. The cut gems sold during the past year are valued at \$5,000, but a large part of this sum probably represents the cutting and other necessary expenses. The Marion Bullion company, at Marion, N. C., does not make a business of digging for gems, but Col. Deming has found so many garnets there that it paid him to sell them in quantities to manufacturing jewelers. There was also one fine ame thirst of a magnificent purple color and over one inch across, fine aquamarinas from one to six carats in weight and some beautiful chloritic inclusions in quartz, which, when polished, show very tine landscape effects. - Washington Cor. New York Sun.

Fluctuations of Rainfall.

Of all current meteorological phenomena, rainfall is the most irregular, both as to time and place. The rainfall of one year may be double or to the that of the year before or the year following. At any one station these fluctuations are ordinarily so great as to thoroughly mask any secular change. It may vary greatly from place to place, even though the distance be small, while the change of the location of a gauge from the ground to the top of a house may make it give very different indications. For these reasons it is apparent that reliable results, in regard to a general increase or decrease of infall, are to be obtained only by combining a large number of observations scattered over many years and over the greatest possible variety of conditions.-Henry Gannett in Science.

Fruit from Across Water, Philadelphia, next to New York, re-ceives more fruit from across the ocean than any other port. When the regular season begins two or three steamers arrive every week, each containing from 20,000 to 30,000 boxes of oranges and lemons, making an average of 60,000 boxes of fruit received weekly.—Chicago

SUGAR CANE IN HAWAII.

Lively Scene at the Mill-Modes of Transportion-Laborers' Houses.

The sugar cane is grown mostly upon the plateaus or level stretches of land, for the sake of irrigation, and covers acre upon acre of open country, down to the occan shore itself. The fields are defined by solid fences of rough stones, at once conomical, durable, and picturesque. After the first crop of cane is gathered in, there are two or even three volunteer crops, known as "rattoons"; and after the last crop the stubble is burned and the land allowed to rest, when it is plowed and planted again with cuttings from a previous harvest, so all the various s are going on at the selfsame When the cane is ripe, it is cut off with a sharp knife about a foot from the ground, by native, Portuguese, or Chinese Inborers. The tops and leaves are trimmed to be used as fedder for the cautle, and is a then ready for the metamorphosis into sparkling sugar.

At the mill itself all is animation. Down the winding hillside come team after team of ex carts, laden to overflowing with the succulent cane stalk, each team drawn by six sturdy oxen, the dusky drivers running excitedly before them and using, to an accompaniment of violent language, the formidable "black-snake," or cowhide; whose strokes, how-ever, seem to have but small effect upon the speed of the patient and bewildered burden bearers. Each load is deposited in front of the mill and the teams return the same way they came, so there is a continual stream both going and coming. On some plantations the cane is transported by means of flumes extending from the mill to the various parts of the field. The cut-ters throw the stalks into the flume by the armful, and the current carries them to the mill, where they are strained out by a rough set of wooden crossbars and on these carried on to the crusher. The fact that the cane fields are, as bafore mentioned, on the levels and irrigated makes it possible en very many plantations to use this cheap and effective method. It is certainly the most characteristic of them all and is possible only in an abundantly watered land. Other modes of transportation are employed, as seen in the elevated railway in the fields of Kealia, and the flat boats from the

bottom lands in the district of Hanalei. Sugar making does not differ materially from the methods employed in other countries. There are the various processes of crushing and maceration, of filtering and purifying, of Loiling in the vat and the vacuum pan, of passing through the "double effect" into the coolers, and thence to the centrifugal machine, from which it issues the first quality of brown sugar, ready to be hipped to the distant refineries in San

Each mill has its individual village of laborer's houses, which are either thrown picturesquely down upon the hillside, like east off pasteboard boxes, or stand-ing in neat and regular rows. There are also the comfortable homes of the overseer and sugar boiler, a store and postoffice, and perhaps a church or school.-Bertha F. Herrick in Overland Montbly.

The Tax Collector in Russie.

Taxes are based upon the estimates of the collector as to what can be paid. There were appraisements of property and there are appraisements yet. The list of nobles, however, pay only enough to keep up the appearance of paving. The middle classes-these who have enough property in farms, etc., to make them a living when worked, and those who generally become Nihilists on account of the despotism-pay the burden. The tax collector watches closely the property of these people, and if they reroef a house paint, build a new structure or a fence, a "reappraisement" is directly made,

ity. A beautiful pink chalcedony has been found at Cisco, Utab. It admits of taxes, and additional taxes are demanded. They must be paid instantly. The laws about confiscating property of persons who refuse to pay taxes are simply awful. If the property owner makes any fuss about the matter he is classed as a conspirator, a conniver against the government, and some fine day or night he is called upon by officers who look like innocent citizens. He leaves his family "to go to town," and next he is seen in the spirit land. He goes to the shooting gallery or Siberia.— Moscow Cor. New Orleans Times-Dem-

> Mended Dolls for a Living. The doll doctress, of Leipzig, Germany, died recently. Mrs. Emma F. Schneider

had buried her husband and only child many years ago. After her bereavement she felt an irrepressible love for children, which she tried to satisfy. Her poor lit-tle girl had left a few dilapidated dolls. She proceeded to fix them and gave them to a few little girls, who repaid her fer her kindness by going frequently to visit her. When their dolls get broken they again applied to her to restere them, which ske did. Soon all sorts of dells were brought to her to be fixed, which occupation gradually developed into a regular and paying business. Her little rooms were soon filled with dolls which covered the floor, the tables and chairs. And busy among the heaps the old, steeping little woman moved about and doctored the dolls, putting in an eye here, an arm or foot there; making new wigs for the bald heads and stuffing the body and limbs which had lost their roundness; restering every doll to primitive youthfulness. Thus she was known to all the children of Leipzig as the doll doctress.-Foreign Letter.

Milk as a Stimulant.

Mill: heated to much above 100 degs. Falire helt, loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a report to it because of its being readered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising.-Medical Record.

Private Rallroad Cars. There are 200 private railread cars in the United States, representing a value It is a mistake to think Volapuk is a new language. The brakemen on passenger trains in this country have used it the most inxurious, probably, being that awned by George M. Pullman.—New Ver's Evening World.

The trouble with most people who remains the training begins at home is that awned by George M. Pullman.—New Ver's Evening World.

MAKING A MAN OVER.

A "Formulator" Gives Away Some of the Secrets of His Art. "Formulating done here," read a sign

on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street over a store. A reporter who was ignorant of the meaning ventured in to ask. He went into a close, dark apartment on the second floor of the building, and as he entered he heard the remark: "If they were not as vain as women I wouldn't be here today." The speaker was a little stubby man, with small, gray eyes, full, red beard and an unctuous, flabby face. Scattered around him on the bench on which he sat and about the floor were cotton. The little man was busily stitch-

"Yes, I am what tailors term a formu lator," he continued, in a thin, squeaky volse. "The word is indicative of my trade, or rather profession. My occupa-tion is truly the latter, inasmuch as it is an art—the art of improving, embellishing or modifying the masculine figure, as the case demands.

"Padding? Yes, some might term it that. Didn't you know that men pad, eh? Why, bless your soul, they have been doing it since the day of Joseph, There is a trite saying among our craft that his 'coat of many colors' was made

The speaker separated a thread with a finger pail close to the garment. Then he held the pad toward the light, scrutinizing it critically, seized his tape line and began measuring the garment, referring constantly to a small piece of paper with the measurements on it.

"The man I refer to is a creature of dissatisfaction. Nothing about his own personality or make up contents him. He is essentially a being of observation. If he has a friend who is short and fat, while he himself is tall and thin, he forms the idea that he, too, would like to be stumpy and adipose

"A tailor can do little for bins, but we Liberal but discriminating padding will make him corpulent, and if his make up is expertly perfected it will give him the appearance of being considerably shorter than when in his normal state. His friends will remark how well he is looking, ask how he has grown so fleshy, and the artful deceiver will launch into such a dissertation of gastronomy that the horse hair appliances in his artificial chest will shriv: I up into a double bow knot with surprise,
"These forms are not limited entirely

to the trunk of the subject. The calves, hips and knees all come in for its benefit. You know that the knee of a man's trousers in less than a month after they are made become "baggy." This necesstates any amount of running to the allor's and having the garment pressed, if the wearer desires to be well dressed. Although constant bending of the knee is a part the cause of this eyesore to men, he construction of the member is the orincipal reason of such a state of things. Now look here," and the little man stretched one of his fat legs straight out before him, "Feel my knee; you see the knee cap sits like a hillock over the points. Below it the limb swerves in. Now how are you going to make a trouser leg sit smoothly here without catching? Can't say? Then I'll tell you; use forms below and above the cap, and the rousers will fit like a glove and won't

You see the form being stitched to he lining of the garment makes it stiff md prevents the cloth straining. You may have noticed that the cloth never stretches at the knee cap, but above and below it. A little dressing about the too e calf and a little dectoring at this uber itself is a valuable aid to the fit of the leg casement.

"You can imagine how extensively padding is carried on with professionals.

Of course, the ballet is a whole collection of 'fats,' but as it is composed more or less of the fair sex, it is not my province to comment on them in my talk with you. But actors-tragic, comic and

melodramatic-nearly all pad. "Fats' are made of a variety of ma-terials and worn in a variety of ways. thest and spinal articles are made like a sloeveless jacket of one continuous piece of material. There is a hole for the head and the garment is slipped on by extending the arms upward and perpendicularly mil letting the article fall on. Over the nuscles of the chest the garment is ondded to any extent desired. The small of the back is also touched up as necessity dictates. The body of the article is, of silk or chamois. The chest pads in cold weather are always worn next to the skin. By this arrangement the effect s natural and consistent, and it is almost mpossible, even by feeling, to discover the artificiality of the padder's figure, Why, there is no limit to our possibilities. A good many of our business men wear added undergarments, not particularly for the effect, but because the clothing its more comfortably."—New York Star.

Type Made from Paper.

Type made from paper is the latest sovelty. A process has been patented in England by which large type used for cheards can be made from pulp. Such etters are at present cut on wood. The ulp is reduced to a powdered or comfixed with a water proofing liquid or material, such as a parafilms oil or a dry-ing linseed oil, for instance. The mixture is then dried and subsequently pulverized. In its pulverized state it is introduced into a mold of the requisite construction to produce the desired article—type or slock—and then subjected to pressure to consolidate it and heat to render tacky or adhesive the water proofing material. Finally, the type is cooled while in mold, so as to cause it to retain its shape and solidity. - Chicago News.

The Paradise of Dolls.

Saxony and Thuringia are the home and paradise of dolls. The annual pro-luction of dolls' stockings alone in Saxony is 35,000 dozen. Thousands of shoemakers find constant employment in making dolls shoes. The export of dolls to England, France and America is very large, and increasing every year. - New York Tribune.

THE DIFFERENCE OF HEIGHT.

Inhabitants of Limestone Regions Taller Than Those of Granite Districts.

When we see races of tall and well developed negroes living close by the regions occupied by such dwarfed races as the Akkas and Obongos we perceive that the difference of height must be due to difference of race, not to peculiarities in the place of abode. But there are cases where a marked difference of height is certainly due to difference in the condi-tions of life, for it shows itself in one and the same race. Dr. Pritchard, for example, long time since remarked on the change which the race of short pieces of silk, satin and serge, bundles of plump, round faced farmers of England horse hair and packages of half open underwent when they settled in Virginia and Carolina, the race becoming tall, ing a blue satin quilted article that looked like a cushion of a baby carriage.

lank, gaunt and otherwise remarkable. Still more striking is the evidence afforded within the comparatively narrow limits of Switzerland and the Tyrol, where it has been found that inhabitants of limestone regions are measurably taller than those living in granite or schistose districts. M. Durand confirms the state-ment of Dr. Albespy that by liming the lands in the non-calcareous portions of the Aveyron the average height of the inhabitants has been raised in some parts by three-fourths of an inch, in others by one and one-eighth inches, and in others by more than an inch and a half,

In the limestone regions of Ireland, as Pritchard long since noted, men of remarkable stature are often seen, though all the British isles derived their stock of ubabitants from the same sources, de spite the ideas commonly entertained in he Emerald Island respecting the racial difference between themselves and "the base, bloody and brutal Saxon." But the evidence given by Kentucky in this respect is perhaps more striking than any other. For there, over the whole lime stone region, the average height of men has increased until the size of Kentuckians has become proverbial, and has given rise to innumerable jokos—sufficient evidence, despite the absurdity of some of them, of the superior height of he average Kentuckian. It was a Kentuckian who was afraid to walk abroad at night in England lest he should fall off the little island; the Kentuckian invariably requires at least five chairs to sit apon, and so forth. Now, that the lime as something to do with this exceptional height (for these standing jokes are not wholly lying ones) is proved by the cir-umstance that cattle also partake in the anusual development. What had been noticed on a small scale in the well-known experiment of La Camargue, in which case a breed of horses was imneasurably increased in height through careful feeding, is seen throughout Ken-tucky and in all kinds of cattle.

I think we may fairly conclude from he evidence, imperfect though it is, that stature may be increased by judiciously selected food, and probably that lime should in one form or another be given in increased quantity in the feed where growth is to be encouraged. Yet such measures ought to be carefully guided by medical experience; for the same evidence which shows that special conditions may encourage abnormal growth shows also that they may cause abnormal growths—which is a very different thing. For instance, it has been shown that goitre is chiefly prevalent in regions where lime Involves a coological formation. which might almost be called the native nome of goitre, but in England, where goitre occurs spasmodically in Derbyshire only, the most calcareous point of the island.—Professor Richard A. Proctor,

A Paper Chase in France.

"Speaking of aristocratic sport," said a Frenchman visiting here, "reminds me to say that our sport is mostly of that character. Such great games as we have are played mainly by the titled persons the military. The leading one I think of is a paper chase on horseback, conducted in very much the same way that the English and Americana play here and bounds. With us two of the most intrepid horsemen start from a given point at a set time and mark their course by scattering bits of paper as they go. They stop not for barriers of any description and disdain roads. The pack also on horseback pursues them and catch them if they can. This game is always accompanied by a considerable concourse of spectators in carriages, who keep up with the pursuit as best they can by driving along the roads. It is a great game and calls for the exercise of no little nerve and vices. The courses no little nerve and vigor. The courses are from fifteen to twenty miles in length."- New York Cor. Philadelphia

Didn't Know Her. "Why didn't you get up and give her your sout or permit me to give her mine? said a woman to her husband. They had just got off a car. The woman's face capressed great anxiety of mind. "Why should we give her a sent?" the husband asked. "Just because she was so richly dressed, I suppose," he added. "Is it possible that you did not know her?" the wife exclaimed. "Of course; I am not supposed to know every well dressed woman who comes along." "Oh James, she is our cook, and I am afraid she will treasure up against us our lack of courtesy.'' "Why didn't you tell me?" the husband exclaimed. The woman did not reply, but, trembling violently, leaned upon his mm,--Arkansaw

The following is a late computation of the ships owned by and flying the flags of the Latin-American countries: Sailing vessels-Chili, 135; Brazil, 100; Argentine Republic, 68; Mexico, 44; Uru-guay, 34; Peru, 31; Hayti, 29; Nica-ragua, 24; Venezuela, 11; Colombia, 7; Salvador, 5; Costa Rica, 4; Bolivia, 3; Santo Domingo, 2; Honduras, 1; total, 494. Steamships—Brazil, 82; Chili, 23; Argentine Republic, 22; Mexico, 14; Peru, 5; Uraguay, 4; Venezuela, 3; Hayri, 2; Costa Rica, 2; Ecuador, 1; Santo Domingo, 1; Henduras, 1; total, 160-Chicago News.

The oldest general of the United States army is William Selby Harney. He was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1809, and entered the army in 1818. He was brevetted major general on March 13,

Professor Vireliow, in his new work. declares that cancer is curable.

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